On page 34, please delete the paragraph beginning on line 29, and substitute therefor:

C1

FIG. 133 depicts cumulative condensable hydrocarbons as a function of temperature produced by heating a coal cube;

On page 35, please delete the three paragraphs beginning on line 15 (as amended in the Preliminary Amendment), and substitute therefor:

C1

FIG. 144 depicts percentage ethene to ethane produced from a coal formation as a function of heating rate in a laboratory test;

FIG. 145 depicts product quality of fluids produced from a coal formation as a function of heating rate in a laboratory test;

FIG. 146 depicts weight percentages of various fluids produced from a coal formation for various heating rates in a laboratory test;

On page 64, please delete the paragraph beginning on line 11, and substitute therefor:

As shown in FIG. 3, in addition to heat sources 100, one or more production wells 104 will typically be disposed within the portion of the coal formation. Formation fluids may be produced through production well 104. Production well 104 may also include a heat source. In this manner, the formation fluids may be maintained at a selected temperature throughout

C2

production, thereby allowing more or all of the formation fluids to be produced as vapors. Therefore high temperature pumping of liquids from the production well may be reduced or substantially eliminated, which in turn decreases production costs. Providing heating at or through the production well tends to: (1) inhibit condensation and/or refluxing of production fluid when such production fluid is moving in the production well proximate to the overburden, (2) increase heat input into the formation, and/or (3) increase formation permeability at or proximate the production well.

C